Appendix F

Scoping Issues

Appendix F Scoping Issues

Scoping Issues Summary for Big Porcupine CBM Project EA					
Issue Area -	ISSUE				
Resource	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Page Number	Source*	
NEPA/Other L	aw, LRMP, & Policy Conformity		,		
	Effects of project implementation and interrelated and interdependent actions (connected actions) on affected private or state lands.			1-3	
	Compliance with federal and other regulations regardless of surface or mineral ownership including ESA, MBTA, and BGEPA.			1-3	
	Need to address cumulative impacts from oil and gas and coal development and associated transmission lines, power plants, and sub-stations.			1-3, 2a-2, 4-9	
	Preparation of a Biological Assessment (BA).			1-3	
	Disclose both direct and indirect effects.			2a-2	
	Tiering to Wyodak CBM EIS is illegal.			4-3	
	CBM development is not addressed in either the LRMP or the TBNG O&G EIS; therefore, neither address the impacts of CBM development and need revision prior to this EIS.			4-3	
	FS has deferred consideration of CBM development and its effects till completion of the PRB O&G EIS – to continue with this analysis would be piece-mealing.			4-5	
	• 340 federal wells are based on illegal leases.			4-6	
	Analyze all potential environmental impacts prior to the full commitment of resources made in granting approval of a multi-well project.			4-9	
	An EIS is required for this project due to the project having significant impacts.			4-13	
	Is the proposed development "tierable" to the Wyodak Drainage EA?			6-1	
	Several wells (Section 18, T42N,R70W) fall outside of the Wyodak EIS and Wyodak Drainage EA boundary – not "tierable"			6-1	

Scoping Issues Summary for Big Porcupine CBM Project EA							
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Alternatives including Proposed Action							
	Disposal of produced water by injection into same coal seam/other formation – eliminates erosion and sedimentation, adverse impacts to water quality, fish, wildlife, plants.	Lowers risk of surface and coalbed fires, methane seepage and contamination of aquifers/wells and homes/buildings, and subsidence, water depletion.	1-8, 4-6				
	• Cluster pipelines, access roads, and compressor stations and bury power lines within existing ROWs.	Reduce cost of operation, wildlife habitat fragmentation, acreage of disturbance.	1-8, 2a-3				
	Power compressors/generators with natural gas.	Reduce toxic air emissions and health risks to wildlife	1-8&9				
	• Fit compressors with high quality mufflers to minimize noise levels.	Reduce noise pollution.	1-9				
	Need for adequate buffer zones to protect habitat during construction and operations.		1-9				
	Development should be phased over time.	• Reduce intensity of impacts to fish and wildlife pop'n and habitat.	1-9, 4a-10	0			
	Need to control noxious weeds on disturbed lands.		1-9				
	• Need to reclaim disturbed areas with native soil and native plants immediately after cessation.		1-9				
	Need to consider effects of the development throughout life of the project.		2a-3				
	Consider requiring wireless monitoring of all wells.	Reduce human presence impact to wildlife during production.	2a-3				
	Encourage creation of access opportunities to public lands previously landlocked by private land constraints	Reduce human impacts to currently accessible public lands by dispersing people of larger public area.	2a-3				
	• Consider using produced water for enhancement of fish and wildlife habitats.		2a-3				
	Absence of agreements between producers and downstream landowners to mitigate effects.		3-1				
	Need a full range of alternatives that protect surface owners.		4-6				
	Adopt alternative that excludes roads and well pads from crucial winter range and aggregates wells in other areas	Grant no exceptions to stipulation for crucial winter range.	4-9				

Scoping Issues Summary for Big Porcupine CBM Project EA ISSUE EA					
Issue Area - Resource	ISSUE			Carreat	
	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Page Number	Source*	
	onto single well pads through use of directional drilling.				
	 Develop management areas to facilitate more site-specific management approaches and mitigation measures to protect resources. 			4a-6	
	Do not lease any more lands for CBM development until the RMP is amended and a subsequent lease-specific EIS is prepared.			4a-6	
	 Consider use of alternative and innovative technologies: Recycling of drilling fluids Desalinization and water treatment Alternative fuel sources Reduction of intentional methane venting Water injection technology 			4a-7	
	Adopt an adaptive environmental management (AEM) process to implement, monitor, and enforce provisions of the decision produced at the end of this NEPA analysis.			4a-8	
	Develop and implement an inspection and enforcement program.			4a-9	
	Employ directional drilling technologies to reduce environmental impacts.			4-10	
	• Consider 80-acre well spacing as alternative to the proposed 40-acre spacing.	Effects on North Rochelle Mine operations		5-1, 7-2	
	Develop plan to develop CBM wells which will minimize impact to North Rochelle Mine current and proposed operations.			7-1	
	Apply best available control technology (BACT) to control emissions/dust (including magnesium chloride, use of durable gravel for roads.			7-2	
	Install air quality monitoring devices between CBM development and North Rochelle Mine to quantify impacts of CBM on mine's air quality compliance.			7-2	
eology, Mine	rals, and GeoHazards				
	Effects of water production and drop of hydrostatic pressure	• Effects of methane seepage and		1-7, 4-2, 4-7	

	Scoping Issues Summary for Big	Porcupine CBM Project EA		
Issue Area -	ISSUE			0
Resource	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Page S Number	Source*
	on methane seepage.	venting to the soil and atmosphere on human health and safety, vegetation, fish, and wildlife. • Effect of cross contamination of methane into shallow aquifers.	1-8	
	• Effect of dewatering on potential for coalbed fires.	Effects of coalbed fires on potential for toxic gas emissions, slumping of overburden, forest/prairie fires, and loss of natural resource-related values.	1-8,	4-2
	• Need stratigraphic profile of area plus lithic composition of strata.		1-9	
	Effect of produced water migrating through lithologies that may introduce chemicals which in turn may contaminate other aquifers.	Effect of contaminated aquifers that may provide water source of important fish and wildlife habitat (riparian/wetlands) and may be connected hydrologically to river basins	1-9	
	• Effects on planned and proposed coal mining operations in Sections 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, & 15, T42N, R70W.		7-1	
	Effects of CBM development on proposed West Roundup LBA tract			
Water Resource	es			
	• Effects of surface discharge of produced water with selenium concentrations exceeding 2 µg/L.	• Effects of impounding produced water in seleniferous soils.	1-6,	1-7
	Effects of surface discharge of produced water containing high concentrations of dissolved salts – both the effects of high salinity and high SAR are of concern regarding suitability for irrigation and potential toxicity to native plants.	Effects of discharge on important wildlife habitat such as riparian or streamside areas	1-7	
	Effects of discharging large volumes of highly saline water into rivers and streams on stream temperature and hydrology, stream erosion and sedimentation.	Effect of discharged, saline produced water on fish spawning habitat and fish/aquatic invertebrate growth and survival.	1-7,	3-1
	Effects of impoundments that would restrict spring-flows	Effects on maintaining downstream	2a-2	2, 3-1

	Scoping Issues Summary for Big	Porcupine CBM Project EA		
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	recharge of downstream wetland/riparian areas and concentrate salts and sodium by evaporation.	vegetation and wildlife communities and irrigated lands (soils and crops).		
	Short- and long-term affects on groundwater.			3-1
	Effects of ice jams created by produced water.	Effects on irrigated soils/ vegetation		3-1
	Effects of produced water discharges on SD's surface water quality standards.			3-1
	Effect of the discharge of a produced water quantity in excess of 13 million gallons per day	• Effect on aquifers, recharge, water table levels, biodiversity of floodplains, stream bank/channel erosion, loss of native grassland, salinization/sodification of soils, and invasion of exotic weeds.		4-2, 4-7
	Effects of produced water quality when discharged – compliance with federal, state, and local regulations.	Effect on fisheries pop'n, recreation opportunities, wildlife, and livestock, high salt concentrations in soils.		4-2, 4-7
	Water and soil testing is mandatory for point of actual discharge, points along ephemeral streams, ditches, or waterways carrying produced water flow, and points along perennial streams.			4-7
	Effects of water discharge on coal mining water handling and highwall and spoil stability.			7-1
Air Quality				
	• Effects of toxic emissions from gas-fired compressor engines/generators including sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and formaldehyde.			1-8
	Effects of dust generated from increased traffic on unpaved roads.			1-8
	Cumulative impacts to air quality related values.	Effects of air quality on wildlife, vegetation, human health, and visibility impairment in Class I and II areas.		4-8
Soils				
	Short- and long-term affects to soils.			3-1
	Effects on soil erosion from well discharges			4-2, 4-7

ssue Area -	Scoping Issues Summary for ISSUE	EA	
Resource	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Page Source*
	Effects of discharged produced water on playas, closed basins, poorly-drained soils, soils with poor reclamation potential,		4-7
egetation/			
	Effects on riparian vegetation.	Effects of disturbing riparian areas or reducing erosion and sedimentation, maintaining water quality and water table, controlling flooding, and providing shade and cover to wildlife.	
	Need plant inventories in each CBM field prior to development.		1-9
	Short- and long-term affects to vegetation.		3-1
	Effect of loss of native vegetation and invasion of exoti weed species.	ic	4-8
	Effects of 40-acre spacing vs 80-acre spacing on vegeta	ation.	5-1
Vildlife			
	Effects of power lines on raptor and waterfowl mortalit	y.	1-5, 2a-3, 6-1
	Effect of coalbed methane development – activity and facilities - on wildlife habitat fragmentation – migration routes, breeding activity.	1	1-8
	Need for fish and wildlife inventories in each CBM field prior to development.	d	1-9
	Need for more baseline studies to identify important habitats and use over entire area, particularly for mule of and antelope.	leer	2a-1, 2a-2
	Effects of higher vehicular traffic on wildlife due to collisions.		2a-2
	Net effects to sage grouse pop'n from roads, power line and facilities in project area.	es,	2a-2
	Effects of above ground power lines providing perches raptors near sage grouse leks.	for	2a-3
	Effects on fisheries populations.		4-2

		Scoping Issues Summary for Big	Po	rcupine CBM Project EA		
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Land Use						
	•	Short- and long-term affects on crops.				3-1
	•	Effect of saline/sodic waters from evaporation and ice jams on irrigated soils and vegetation.				3-1
	•	Effects on agricultural operations.				3-1
	•	Effect of significant surface disturbance (750 A).	•	Effects of additional particulate matter (PM10) on local and regional air quality.		7-2
Livestock Ma	nag	ement				
	•	Effects of 40-acre spacing vs 80-acre spacing on vegetation of permit area.				5-1
Recreation						
	•	Effects of possible displacement of antelope during field development in Antelope Hunt Area 27.				2a-2
Visual Resou	rces	3				
Noise						
Noise			I	TSC 4 4 1 14 C '111'C	T	1-8
Socio coopo	• mioc	Effect of noise produced by operating compressors & Quality of Life	•	Effects to. health of wildlife.		1-8
Socio-econol	•	Project could be a large income producer.				2d-1
	•	Potential effects/damages to private/county property and absence of agreements with downstream landowners.				3-1
	•	Effects on coal mining costs and monetary accruals due to additional water handling costs and delays and interruptions in coal mine development to accommodate CBM development.				7-1
	•	Economic value of coal mining greatly outweighs the economic value of CBM.				7-1
	•	Effect of CBM development over the West Roundup LBA tract to the fair market value of bonus bids.				7-2
Health & Safe	ety					
	•	Effect on coal mining safety				7-1

- * Sources of Comments by document number-page:
 - 1. USFWS. March 19, 2002
 - 2. State of Wyoming Office of Federal Land Policy. March 28, 2002.
 - a. Wyoming Game and Fish Department. March 21, 2002.
 - b. Wyoming Department of State Parks & Cultural Resources SHPO. March 12, 2002.
 - c. Wyoming Business Council. March 19, 2002.
 - d. Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investments. March 6, 2002.
 - 3. Niobrara County Commissioners. March 18, 2002. and Ruffing, D., Niobrara County Commissioner. March 26, 2002. Personal communication (telephone) with Liz Moncrief, USFS ID Team Leader; notes of call and identification of concerns recorded by Liz Moncrief. D.Ruffing, Niobrara County Commissioner, telephone no. 307-334-3239.
 - 4. Wyoming Outdoor Council, Biodiversity Associates, National Wildlife Federation, and Sierra Club. March 22, 2002.
 - a. Wyoming Outdoor Council, Powder River Basin Resource Council, Biodiversity Associates, and Oil and Gas Accountability Project. October 9, 2002. Protecting Wyoming's People, Land, Water and Air: A Citizen's Proposal to Conserve Wyoming's Heritage in the Powder River Basin.
 - 5. Wilkerson, J. April 13, 2002. Personal communication (telephone) with Liz Moncrief, USFS ID Team Leader; notes of call and identification of concerns recorded by Liz Moncrief. J.Wilkerson telephone nos. 307-680-3154 & 307-464-0102.
 - 6. Rogers, B. USFWS. March 4, 2002. Personal communication (telephone) with Liz Moncrief, USFS ID Team Leader; notes of call and identification of concerns recorded by Liz Moncrief. B.Rogers telephone no. 307-772-2374.
 - 7. Triton Coal Company, LLC North Rochelle Mine. April 12, 2002.